

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VIII. NO. 30.

POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker.

DEFENCE OF POESY.—BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

I met an odd engraving the other day in the print-stores.—Quite a simple affair—a garden—a bower—a lady—that's all—She is, of course, extremely beautiful, and is reclining on an artificial couch, holding a letter in her hand, which, it is pretty evident, she has just been reading. The artist has entitled this print “THE SONNET,” but why or wherefore does *no* appear. He has given no further explanation of what he intended to convey to the mind of the beholder—an omission which vexed me not a little, as I am always curious about such matters, and like to discover, at least the meaning of my composition I may have spent my time in examining. Both the drawing and the engraving are exceedingly well done. “Oh, the opaque darkness!” said I to myself, as I laid the print aside, and left the store, “that rests upon *that sonnet!* What can it mean?” I was sadly puzzled, and did not get entirely rid of the subject, until I was rid of the following verses. I think I have hit the artist's intention, and therefore send the lines for publication in your excellent Magazine, for the benefit of all poor wights who may be similarly situated with myself while scrutinizing the print I have attempted to describe.

Fanny, in her bower seated,
The rose-sipp'd, the fan'd,
Te herself these words repeated,
Edward's letter in her hand:
“Hang th' fellow!—she up it!
What am I to do or say?
Here this silly, saucy sonnet
—Bids me name the marriage-day!”

Then she sigh'd, and pluck'd a flower,
Tore its leaves apart, and then
Nothing said, for near an hour,
Save, “Heigh-ho!—these men!—these men!”
Bridal bells—the pastor's mission—
Friends and kindred—hopes and fears—
Crowded on her mental vision,
Till her heart dissolved in tears!

Simple girl—but see, she raises
Her eyes, and, with a smile, now,
Never look at lover's praises.
Gaze upon that sunlit bower.
Now she parts her flowing tresses,
Smiles, and reads the letter o'er,
To the winds her love confesses,
Which she ne'er has done before.

List! she speaks again!—and hear her:
“Edward I am all thine own!
Can a passion be sincerer?
Than that breathed for thee alone?—
Edward sought the yielding maiden,
Pressed her to his heart for life—
And, with every blessing laden,
They became—*mere man and wife!*”

Do my readers ask, “Sir poet,
Wherefore weave your web of song?”
To instruct you—and I'll show it;
Mark me well, ye wooing throng:
To the fair you'd marry—better
Write than speak—but write in time—
And be sure to put the letter
In the very best of rhyme!

We cut the following ‘Advertisement Extraordinary,’ as it was headed, from the Brattleboro’ Phenix of Dec 11th.

ALFRED HARRIS of Brattleboro, yeoman, am, or at any rate was *last week* a widower with seven children—I am told that their Honors the Court of Chancery are to decide whether I am still as I think, a widower or a married man. My means are rather limited, and the support of my family and performance of my domestic duties having hitherto fully occupied my time, I have confined myself to the shades of private life. My present appearance before the public is anything but desirable to myself—but having been informed that such a course is necessary, I can think of no better mode of giving the proper notice or caution than to lay before the reader a few passages in the last week of my biography.

The facts are, that on the evening of Friday last I found myself suddenly in the custody of an officer by virtue of a warrant which set forth and alleged among other things that I had in June last cultivated too intimate an acquaintance with one Martha M. B. Weston, a young and vagrant spinster. This young woman had visited a cousin of hers at my house, once in March and once in October—between which times I had not seen her. On the following morning I was ordered by a magistrate to find security to the amount of \$300, or to marry the damsel or to go to jail. Now for a man with a house full of babies to convey away the bulk of his property, was in my view a serious matter, and the jail is no joke, and to marry a woman a body dislikes is the least amusing of all—I was in much perplexity, and instead of advising as I ought to have done with clearer heads than mine, and getting a writ *de vent insp.*, I did as Cato and Lord Brougham have done before me—I consoled myself—I drank—and forgot my sorrows. What passed in the latter part of Saturday I cannot from my own recollections clearly state. But I learn from others that my opinion of matrimony seemed to grow brighter with every glass; and that the justice and constable having exhausted their patience in waiting for my decision, I stood up before the presiding magistrate and held Miss Weston's hand while the justice attempted to marry us, and while both the lady and myself were uttering sentiments any thing but conjugal.

On Sunday I found myself rational—I sought an interview with the lady and heard her full confession of what I knew from the beginning, that she had committed perjury. She further admitted that her *pressing* calamities had all been feigned; that she had proceeded in her plot till frightened by its very success, she determined to tell the truth. A medical gentleman was able to confirm her confession, and what I had asserted in vain to the civil authority and all my other friends, was now clear as preaching, namely, that they had the wrong pig by the ear—or rather that they had no occasion to meddle with the ear of *any pig at all*.

Now what I wish to have understood is this, that I MAINTAIN I AM A SINGLE MAN. I have already been dunned for some of this wretched woman's debts, but I have not paid them, and I will not pay them—Let no one trust her on my account for SHE IS NOT MY WIFE. I will fight this question with my last nine pence.

ALFRED HARRIS.

Brattleboro', December 11th, 1834.

POMPEII AND PANDEAN PITCHERS.—S. A. & W. V. PIERCE have just received, and are now opening a full assortment of Drab and Turquoise Pompeii and Pandean Pitchers, with Britannia Metal Covers, all sizes, an entire new article, and well suited to the season. Purchasers are invited to call at 370 Washington, corner of Essex street, st. feb 13

COGNAC BRANDY.—20 half pipes, and 5 whole do

Cognac Brandy, “Pelleveisen” brand, 10 half pipes do, “Seignette” brand, now landing, per schr Mohican, and Cambridge, all entitled to deputation, and

JAMES LEEDS, JR. & CO., for sale by

isepm 18 Long wht.

WANTED.—12 men to obtain subscribers.

Also—a boy in a fruit cellar.

Also—a clerk in an office, one who is a good writer.

Also—a first rate man cook in a hotel.

Also—several American girls in families—apply at 112 Court street.

WANTED.—A man in a public house,

A man in a family—A boy in a private family,

A boy to learn a Baker's trade,

A boy in a factory—a boy to learn a blacksmith's trade,

Apply at No 14 Milk street.

d14

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—An active, intelligent

young man, who will devote himself to business, and

who writes a good hand, is wanted in a West India Goods Store—good recommendations required—apply to J. A. SILLOWAY, Exchange street.

d12

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1834.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

September 4, 1834.

WHEREAS, notice has been given this day, by the Department, to the proprietors of the certificates of the Five per Cent Stock, created in pursuance of an act of Congress approved on the 3d of March, 1821, entitled “An act to authorize the President of the United States to borrow a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars,” that the certificates of the said stock will be paid on the second day of January next, and whereas, some of the proprietors of the said stock may desire the reimbursement of their certificates previously to the aforesaid second day of January next, Notice is now given to the proprietors of the said stock, that on transferring the certificates of the said stock, when they will be paid the amount thereof, together with the interest which shall have accrued thereon to the day of payment.

The certificates are to be transferred in the usual manner, at the Loan Office where the same may stand created; and on the transfer being certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, the amount will be forthwith transmitted in a draft, payable to the order of the seller. The interest will be calculated to the day on which, in the regular course of mail, the money might be received on the draft at the place where the transfer was made.

Persons desirous of selling will find facilities for that object, by applying to any of the selected Deposite Banks in the State, in sept 4—TEOW JAN 2 1835

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

September 4, 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the proprietors of the C. Certificates of the Five per Cent Stock, created in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved on the 3d of March, 1821, entitled “An act to authorize the President of the United States to borrow a sum not exceeding five millions of Dollars,” that the certificates of the said stock will be paid on the second day of January next, to the proprietors thereof, or their legal representatives, or attorneys duly constituted, on the presentation and surrender of the said certificates at the Treasury, or at the Loan Office where the same may stand credited.

Notice is further given, that no transfer of the certificates of said stock from the books of the Treasury, or from the Office will be allowed after the first day of December next. And also, that the interest of all the certificates of said stock will cease and determine on the first day of January next.

To the wind, via Middleboro', Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 P. M.

Marsfield, via Hingham, Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

Duxbury, do, at 9 A. M.

Dedley, via Grafton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 A. M.

Fitchburg, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6 P. M.

Hanover, N. H., and Burlington, Vt., daily, at 6 P. M.

Londonderry and Derry, N. H., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 P. M.

New Bedford via Taunton, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 P. M.

Dox, via Middleboro', Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 P. M.

Marshfield, via Hingham, Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 P. M.

Nantucket, every day except Saturday, at 8 P. M.

Providence, R. I., every day, at 9 P. M.

Peterborough, via Lancaster, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 P. M.

Windham, via Newfane, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 P. M.

Windsor, Vt., via Dunstable and Amherst, every day, at 8 P. M.

Worcester, every day, at 12 M. and 7 P. M.

Weymouth, W. Mass., every day except Sunday, at 3 P. M.

Lowell and Billerica, daily, at 1 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Great Eastern Mail, every day at 12 M., except on Mondays, and on that day at 3 P. M.

Great Southern, at 10 P. M. every day.

Southern Mail is due daily, at 12 M. except on Mondays, and on that day at 3 P. M.

In obedience to instructions from the Post Master General, will be made up at this office for Calcutta, as often as opportunities offer for sending them directly from this port. Those opportunities occur about once a month. Letters from any part of the United States, if sent by mail and post paid to Boston, will be regularly forwarded as aforesaid.

NATHANIEL GREENE, Post Master

RODGERS' IMPERIAL STOCKS.

Joy's Building, up stairs.

[Opposite the Post Office, Boston.]

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, most respectfully invites the attention of Merchant Tailors and the public generally, to his newly invented Imperial Stocks for the Neck, which for ease and elegance very far surpass every thing of the kind hitherto manufactured in this vicinity. They are cut scientifically; the materials and manner of making are quite different from those in common use, and they may be covered many times, and retain exactly the same shape as when first made. W. H. R. requests permission to enumerate the usual faults of the old Stocks, viz: 1st, the very inferior materials used; 2d, their sitting away from the chin, causing a neckache; 3d, when disagreeably tight, when the neck is bent; 4th, the edge at the top being unmercifully tight, as to cause a distortion of the features by moving the head; 5th, that of their bulging out at the sides, by moving the head a little downwards, which has a most distasteful appearance. By W. H. Rogers' deservedly admired and extensively patronized invention, all these faults are completely obviated. Naval and military gentlemen will find them the most pleasing and durable. Made to order of any texture, by the dozen or single, at the lowest cash prices. Ladies' Riding Stocks beautifully made to order. tf—july 23

FRENCH COTTON BLANKETS.—ELIJAH S. BREWER, at 414 Washington street, South end, has just received 2 cases of super French Cotton Blankets, which for durability and comfort are considered far superior to the woolen, being also an excellent article for those who are troubled with rheumatic complaints.

SILVER SPOONS manufactured and warranted, at A. CUTLER'S, No. 217 Washington street, opposite Frank in street.

N. B. Silver spoons, bought at the above establishment will be neatly engraved without charge. Cash paid for old silver.

A DAMS' PATENT SWELLED BEAM BED.—A STEAD Factory, 422 Washington street, Boston, a few doors south of Boylston Market, on the opposite side.

Painted Miniature, REUBEN ROWLEY, respectively amply Painted Portraits, Miniatures, and Fruit Pictures, of various sizes and prices. Gentlemen and ladies are especially invited to call at his rooms in Pearl Place, No 11, and examine his specimens. His exhibition room will be open all hours of the day, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 8 P. M.

EVENING DANCING SCHOOL.—MR. PARKS respectfully informs the Young Gentlemen of this city that his Academy will be opened for the reception of those who would wish instruction in the above accomplishment, on Monday, Sept. 29. The regular evenings for instruction will be on Mondays and Fridays. tf—sept 25

HENRY TYLER, has removed from Ann street to Blackstone street, South side, between Ann and Han over street, where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of New and Second Hand CLOTHING, Cheap for exportation.

Clothing cleaned or exchanged.

H. T. returns thanks to his friends for past favors and respectively solicits a continuance. Clothing made and repaired in style.

J. MARINER, No 7 Congress square, has just received by recent arrivals, a splendid assortment of perfume, middling and low priced Brocades and Cassimeres.

Also—Summer Goods and Vestings in great variety.

Garments made to order, as usual, in the best manner and on very moderate terms. tf—ap 18

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, & STATIONARY.—A complete assortment of the best quality of the above constantly on hand, and offered for sale at the lowest cash prices, wholesale or retail, at the SOUTH END BOOK STORE, 362 Washington street, near the Boylston Market, by JAMES B. DOW.

EVERY STABLE.—ADAMS & SEAVIER have a complete Library Stable on Fulton street, called the Fulton Stable, in the New-England Coffee House. Horses, chaises and carriages can be had at all times when called for. Careful attention paid to horses left for stabling, for a longer or shorter period. They will always endeavor to suit the wishes of their customers. Call and try. tf—n 1

ACCOUNT BOOKS—Constantly for sale by JOHN MARSH, 24 Washington st. Account Books of all the usual patterns, made of fine linen paper, and bound in the most approved style. Also, Account Books for the country trade. Albums, Blank Books and Manuscripts for Schools, etc. Every description, at the lowest prices. tf—n 11

NOTICE.—Just received, 3,760 pr Rubber Shoes, of the very best quality, and at the lowest price.

Also, 1000 pr lined and bound—a very neat article. Likewise, constantly on hand, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Leather, wholesale and retail.

N. B. Old Rubber taken in exchange for new, and a fair price given by MORSE & TOWLE,

At No 65 Court street, Boston

20

DONT KEEP YOUR ASHES IN WOODEN VESSELS.—Those persons that are in the habit of keeping their ashes in wooden vessels, are informed that these vessels are no longer indispensable for that purpose, as we have for sale Ashpails so very convenient and economical that the whole cost of them may be saved in a month, as they combine the use of Coal, the Asphalte, the Sifter, and the pall.—WM. PERRY & CO. Crate Manufacturers, 22 School st. feb 13

WANTED.—12 men to obtain subscribers.

Also—a boy in a fruit cellar.

Also—a clerk in an office, one who is a good writer.

Also—a first rate man cook in a

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1834.

To Two or three hundred of this day's Post are dated wrong upon the First Page—the date being Tuesday, instead of Wednesday.

For the Boston Morning Post.

The New England Magazine.—I was pleased to see the notice, signed J., of the New England Magazine, in your paper of the 12th inst. Much justice was undoubtedly done to the worthy trilogy of Foreign Pauperism, Mobs, and Atheism in New England; but your correspondent did wrong to treat them *en masse*, altho' they are all the offspring, or abortions, of the clique of proprietors and editors of the present N. E. Magazine. These gentlemen constitute unquestionably a dreadful literary hydra; not so much from the rapid growth of their heads when severed from the body, as from the facility with which they may be replaced.

After this compliment by way of introduction, permit me to state that it was unfair in your correspondent not to take more notice of the distinguished talents of the writer on Atheism, a gentleman who has graced the pages of the Magazine *as it was*, and who has finished his education in the polite circles of France and Italy.—

The philosophical and especially the historical acquirements of this gentleman, shine forth at the very beginning of his essay; for it is there he assures you—four times on one page—that in his memory are treasured up the recollections of the last ten years! He avows that ten years ago he knew nothing of General Jackson, (I will not repeat his endearing epithet in testimony of the faith of his hired eloquence) nothing of Mr Van Buren, nothing of the levelling principle, (he probably uses this term in its mathematical sense) &c. And yet, in the short space of ten years, he has amassed all that stock of learning and experience, which makes him at once the competent judge of good government, and the moralist of New England. Let us see how far he is qualified for either office.

His theme is Atheism; and from the half-serious manner in which he buckles on his armour, one would at first think he is really intent upon dealing a blow at the enemy; but he brandishes his sword like Falstaff, and it is as if Doll Tear-sheet were hallooing out to devils by the Lord—he does it by the power of Beelzebub.

At the very end of his elegant production, he assures us that "immoralities threaten to pollute all the *under currents* of society—that they undermine all the foundations of the social fabric, and scatter its blackened fragments to the four winds of heaven." Now this is a most beautiful figure of speech, and comes in by way of a flourish, with which our moralist makes his exit. But we cannot agree with him in the belief that corruptions are polluting *only the lower classes* of society—we think some of the *upper members* are equally immoral, arrogant, selfish and corrupt—and even more so than the laborers whom they employ. The first converts to Christianity were not from among the wealthy, and the Pharisees were never converted.

And now I cannot take leave of our moralist without exhorting him, by all that is "dear to him," by his love of reputation, by his strife for popularity, by the penny which the present proprietors of the N. E. Magazine will inevitably lose if no better articles are furnished him, by the clean paper which will be wasted to no purpose, to desist from writing politico-religious essays. The cause of Infidelity and Atheism ought not to receive support, as it certainly will, from such lukewarm defenders of religion, who would in vain attempt to make the sacred cause of God subservient to the foul purposes of party politics.

C. W.

Our next Legislature will elect a Senator to Congress in place of Mr Silsbee, whose term will expire on the 4th of March next. Levi Lincoln has his eye and his heart upon the office—J. Q. Adams thinks he would like to get into his old Senatorial shoes once more—several others have been named for the place—Alexander Everett, (don't be frightened, Mr Atlas,) Richard Fletcher, Henry Lee, and I. C. Bates—but who the successful candidate will be, it cannot now be told—this, however, is certain—should Levi miss the mark he would feel as small in his own estimation as he already, &c. &c.

The Agitators in the Senate are giving vent to their spleen and disappointment, by attempting to injure the feelings of such men as Messrs Hill and Shedd—But is beyond their power—the conduct of these two able and honest Senators receives the approbation of their country, while those who assail them are looked upon as the enemies of the people, and the betrayers of the trusts confided to them—the panders of corruption, the victims of defeated ambition.

On the third day came a thaw.—On Sunday it was pretty considerable cold—the wind blew and the snow fell all day, but not enough to make sleighing—Monday was the coldest day that we have had, a man told us, for eight or nine years—Mercury fell in some towns about Boston to 10, and in the city to 5, degrees below Zero—so says the Transcript—but on Tuesday came a thaw, when he comes for his pay, that his work is not well done, or that his muddy feet dirty his carpet."

Alas, poor Yorick! little thou knowest the qualifications of a leader of Whig politics in this country! Thine own party will not thank thee for thy sincerity. Thou hast better study a few years with some celebrated lawyer, where thou mightest have a chance of learning how dangerous it is to prove more than is wanted.

Again he says—and who would disbelieve a traveler?—In Europe the *castes* have been established since the feudal age. The distinction between the classes is perfectly well defined; the working-man believes it impossible for him to attain a place in the ranks above him, and is content to live and die as did all his fathers before him. But here, the people, though not well enlightened, know something of their rights; and unless they are granted to them fully and freely, they will take them, and a great deal more too."

Here he shows us the secret yearning of his heart, and there we see the hopeless wish to establish in this country that happy state of society, in which the poor workmen thinks it impossible for him to attain a place in the ranks above him—where he is content to live and die as his father did. In this country he allows, the people know a little of their rights, and that little he thinks dangerous.

Our moralist then describes the scenes which occur at the "Temple of Reason" with the minuteness and accuracy of an eye witness—he assures us that he has reason to believe that they are made use of as opportunities for intrigue and assignation—and even promises a demonstration of the fact in a future number. Now, I do not question the truth of either of these statements; but far be it from me to follow our moralist into the filthy avenues of vice and corruption. I will not prostitute my pen by the recital of things at which humanity blushes; I would not thus pollute the pages of a newspaper, much less those of a periodical dedicated (as it ought to be) exclusively to literature.

The weakest point which the writer on Atheism makes, is decidedly this—

"The general tenor is to ridicule the Christian religion, to persuade the congregation that there is no God, i. n.

ture state, no soul—in short, to preach the doctrines of the French infidels, but not with the dazzling ingenuity of a Voltaire, or the subtle logic of the Encyclopedists; not by fair argument, and from established premises, but by bold assertion, impudent assumption, unblushing falsehood, coarse ridicule, and profane jest."

Here our moralist is evidently less shocked with the *tenor* of infidelity, than with the *gross manner* in which, he says, Kneeland and his disciples advocate it. The aristocratic ears of our Whig writer, accustomed as they are to the ton of European fashions, revolt against the *want of refinement* in the Boston avowed infidels. He willingly bestows the meed of praise on the dazzling ingenuity of Voltaire and the Encyclopedists, and even concedes to them the right of advocating infidelity by *fair argument* and *from established premises*. Does he, with such reasoning as this, expect to conquer Satan, or does he think "this poor show doth better: this does infer the zeal I had to meet him." But what is all this, compared with the following sentence:—

"Is our language strong?—so are our feelings—so ought to be the feelings of every man who has the good, not of his church, not of his religion, but of society, and of the human race at heart."

Is it not evident that our moralist, fearing that his party might take him for a religious zealot, guards against it, by exclaiming, that it is *not* the good of his church, *not* of his religion, but of society, (of his party) which he has at heart. He does not mean to cast out devils by the Lord—he does it by the power of Beelzebub.

At the very end of his elegant production, he assures us that "immoralities threaten to pollute all the *under currents* of society—that they undermine all the foundations of the social fabric, and scatter its blackened fragments to the four winds of heaven." Now this is a most beautiful figure of speech, and comes in by way of a flourish, with which our moralist makes his exit. But we cannot agree with him in the belief that corruptions are polluting *only the lower classes* of society—we think some of the *upper members* are equally immoral, arrogant, selfish and corrupt—and even more so than the laborers whom they employ. The first converts to Christianity were not from among the wealthy, and the Pharisees were never converted.

And now I cannot take leave of our moralist without exhorting him, by all that is "dear to him," by his love of reputation, by his strife for popularity, by the penny which the present proprietors of the N. E. Magazine will inevitably lose if no better articles are furnished him, by the clean paper which will be wasted to no purpose, to desist from writing politico-religious essays.

The cause of Infidelity and Atheism ought not to receive support, as it certainly will, from such lukewarm defenders of religion, who would in vain attempt to make the sacred cause of God subservient to the foul purposes of party politics.

SENTENCE OF THE SPANISH PIRATES

[U. S. District Court, Tuesday, Dec 16, 1834.]

The Court met at 10 o'clock this morning, when JUDGE STORY delivered an opinion, at great length, against the power of the Circuit Court to grant a new trial, in a capital case; Judge S. considered such a power expressly denied by the clause in one of the amendments to the Constitution, declaring, that no person shall, for the same offence, be put twice in jeopardy of life or limb, which is but a recognition of the long established principle of the common law, that no man's life shall be more than once put in jeopardy for the same offence—a maxim embedded in the very elements of the common law. His honor was of opinion, that if the power existed at all, it must apply as well to trials in which the parties were acquitted, as in those in which parties were convicted. The motion for a new trial was accordingly overruled, as was also the motion in arrest of judgment, the several specifications in support of which were examined and pronounced insufficient. Judge DAvis having delivered a short opinion, agreeing with Judge Story's, Andrew Dunlap, Esq., the District Attorney, arose and made the following motion for the delivery of the judgment:—

May it please your Honors—Pedro Gibert, Benardo de Soto, Francisco Ruiz, Manuel Boyga, Manuel Castillo, Angel Garcia, and Juan Montenegro, otherwise called Jose Bazilio de Castro, the prisoners at the bar, have been at the present term of this Court indicted by the Grand Jury of this District, for a felonious and piratical robbery of twenty thousand dollars, on board of a vessel of the United States, perpetrated on the high sea, and within the Admiralty jurisdiction of the U. S. On the twenty third day of October, they were placed at the bar, informed of the indictment which had been found and returned against them and furnished with copies, and with translations of the same into the Spanish language, the language of the prisoners. Counsel, learned in the law, of their own selection from the Bar of this Court were assigned in their defence. On the twenty seventh of October, they were again put to the bar, and arraigned upon this indictment, to which they severally pleaded not guilty. On the twenty eighth day of October, a list of the traverse jurors summoned to this court, was delivered to each of the prisoners. On the eleventh day of November, they were again set to the bar and put upon their trial, having been first informed by the Court of their right of challenge to the jurors, and a jury was duly empanelled for the trial; all the witnesses subject to the process of the Court whom the prisoners desired to have summoned were summoned in their behalf, by the process of the Government. They were defended with fidelity, eloquence and learning, by their Counsel, and the Jury after a patient investigation, which occupied fifteen days, returned their verdict, which the Court has recorded, that each of these prisoners is guilty. Motions for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment have been filed and learnedly argued by their Counsel. These motions the Court has considered and overruled. It therefore becomes my duty to move that judgment be rendered on this verdict, and that the sentence which the law awards against each of these prisoners at the bar be now pronounced.

The prisoners were then informed, through Mr Badlam, the interpreter, that the Court had delivered an opinion overruling the motions for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment, and that they were at liberty to state any reason, that they might have, why sentence should not be pronounced against them. All the prisoners, except Ruiz, who required time, then handed to their counsel statements in writing, averring their innocence and the falsehood of Perez. Charges of a heinous character are confidently advanced in all their statements, against Capt Trotter of the British man-of-war brig Curlew. They all charge Capt Trotter with having used every imaginable artifice, together with promises and threats to induce the crew of the Pinda to acknowledge that they had robbed the Mexican.

Capt Gibert, in his statement, in which he says he sailed from Havana, on the 21st of August, and arrived at Cape Mount, in 37 days; that on the 4th of June, while the Pinda was laying in the river Nazareth, with only a part of her sick crew on board, three boats, with white men armed, and a canoe with Kroomen, came round the point, and immediately opened a brisk fire on the Pinda, whose ineffective crew, having no officer to direct them, abandoned her; he states that he was prevented from claiming his vessel, by the pride of the negro King, who proposed, for the honor of his nation, to indemnify him, for the loss he had sustained within his sovereignty; and the more effectually to prevent the making of a demand, he caused Capt Trotter to be removed, under a guard, into the woods in rear of the Pinda.

After denouncing Perez, whom he calls *Bazela*, Capt. Gibert states that Delgado, before he cut his throat, avowed his determination to commit suicide, because his extorted and false confessions had involved the lives of his companions. He also states that Capt. Trotter offered him a passage to Havana, and \$1000, if he would make certain the robbery of the Mexican.

Capt. G. even states, that the boatswain was poisoned at Fernando Po, for denying the robbery—he exclaimed just before his death—"The knaves have given me poison—my entrails are burning," soon after which he expired, foaming at the mouth. The motive assigned by all the prisoners for Capt. Trotter's alleged corruption, is his liability, in damages, for the Pinda and her cargo.

In a supplementary statement, which was introduced after the other prisoners had been heard, Captain Gibert says, that, while on board of the Savage, at Salem, and in their prison, the door was opened, and some people entered, and after examining them, went out, and one, whom he since recognizes to be the Mexican's mate, remarked "know nobody here;" that after they went away, the corporal and sentinel, who spoke a little Spanish, said the people who had just been in belonged to the Mexican, and had said they knew none of us. Capt. Gibert thinks that some of the Salem people who were standing by at the time must have heard the remark, and he calls upon them to come forward.

Bernardo De Soto, the mate, called the whole universe to witness his innocence, and stated that torture was applied to make some of the crew of the Pinda confess the robbery of the Mexican.

Manuel Boyga said, in his statement, that they threatened to shoot him if he did not criminate his companion.

Manuel Castillo stated, that after the arrival of the Curlew at Cannabar, they had Perez ashore five days, instructing him from an American Gazette—that he was free, and at the governor's house, where they were employed the five days in seducing him. About a month afterwards they gave a drink to the boatswain, who was well, but soon took raving, and when he was

dying, Perez went to his bed and beseeched him to forgive him for the false declarations he had made against him and the others; that Capt. Trotter had told him, if he did not make the declaration he should be shot. Perez is a base and wicked villain, and an enemy to the Spaniards.

Angel Garcia made a statement very similar to Castillo's, and called Capt. Trotter a villain and seducer, and avers that he seduced Perez.

Juan Montenegro also handed in a similar statement, with equally solemn observations of innocence.

The reading of the written statements was concluded about 5 o'clock, when the following sentence, translated to the prisoners, by Mr Badlam, was pronounced by

JUDGE STORY.—Pedro Gibert, Bernardo de Soto, Francisco Ruiz, Manuel Boyga, Manuel Castillo, Angel Garcia, and Juan Montenegro—prisoners at the bar—the motion made by your counsel for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment, having been overruled by the court, and all other matters being disposed of, it is now my painful duty to pronounce the sentence of the law upon each of you, for the crime whereof you severally stand convicted. I shall do this in as brief terms as possible, being conscious of the difficulty of addressing you through the medium of an interpreter.

It is considered by the Court, that the said Pedro Gibert, Bernardo de Soto, Francisco Ruiz, Manuel Boyga, Manuel Castillo, Angel Garcia, and Juan Montenegro—otherwise called Jose Bazilio de Castro—be, and they are hereby severally deemed, taken and adjudged to be pirates and felons; and that they and each of them be hanged by the neck, until they are severally dead. And the Marshal of this District of Massachusetts, or his deputy, do, on peril of what may befall thereon, cause execution to be done in the premises aforesaid, upon them, and each of them severally, on the eleventh day of March next ensuing, between the hours of nine o'clock, in the forenoon, and twelve o'clock at noon of the same day, and that they, the said Pedro Gibert, &c. be now taken from hence to the gaol in Boston in the district aforesaid, from whence they came, there, or in some other safe and convenient gaol within the district aforesaid, they and each of them to be closely kept until the day of execution, and from thence they and each of them to be taken on the day appointed for execution as aforesaid, to the place there to be hanged as aforesaid, until they are severally dead. And it is further ordered by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court to issue a warrant in due form of law to the Marshal of this district, or his deputy, to carry judgment into full effect.

IT IS—A few sales have been made at the late advance on prices, and the imports of the week have been about 1000 bales, principally on account of manufacturers. A few prime Uplands were taken at 12c, and choice New Orleans at 21c. FISH.—The transaction in shipping qualities consist of 45000 lbs Gun and Bay at \$2.7 per lb, and common do 2.00 per lb. 1000 lbs Hake at 1.40 a 1.50 do, and Haddock 1.25 per lb. The principal business done in Mackerel has been the supplies that have come in during the week, consisting of 20000 lbs from the exports, at \$3.40 & \$3 for No 2 and \$4 for No 3, in fares—and numbers separate as follows: prices: 700 lbs No 1, part city inspection, \$3.40 & 3.60—No 2 do \$3.40 & 3.60—do No 3 do 4.25 & \$4. Small import of 1000 lbs Salmon has been taken at \$14, and another parcel at \$14.25 per bushel.

FLOUR.—There has been a steady demand for Malaga flour, and prices corresponding to former quotations—sales 3 a 400 drums flats at \$1.60 pr lb, 6 mo cr.

FLOUR.—The heavy supplies that came into market during the last week, together with a limited demand, caused a further decline in prices, and the sales, since the 2nd of December, of 20000 lbs Genesee, at \$2.50 pr lb, cash—and 2000 lbs cr in 6 mo cr.

HIDES.—But few sales of either description remain in first hands, and the market may be deemed firm at quotations—a sale of 1000 Cycles was made by auction—dry Salted 40 a 48c each—and 1000 Madras Goats Skins at 12c each—on 4 mo cr.

HOPS.—The sales since our last have been about 300 bales, 1st sort taken from growers at 12c, and 2d sort at 10c pr lb, and 3d 400 do mostly for exportation at 10c per second, and 12c pr lb first sort, the market is steady at the greatest prices.

HAY.—A good demand has been experienced for eastern, and sales have been made at 12c per ton—owing to the lateness of the season, and many eastern arrivals are expected, and dealers anticipate some improvement on prices.

INDIGO.—The sales of good Ceylon Indigo have been made at 140 & 141, and common do 120 per lb—a shipment of 30 a 40 cases has been made since our last.

LIME.—The increased supplies of this article caused a decline of about 5c per cask on previous rates, and the sales amount to about 3000 casks at 85 a 90 c—dealers anticipate an improvement on these rates, as but few more arrivals are expected, owing to the lateness of the season.

LIQUORS.—In Bradys sales moderate at 13c & 13.75, and 14c & 14.25, and common do 120 per lb.

MARSHALS.—A public sale of St Domingo, 550 lbs branch wood, was made at 23c a 33c per foot, and 200 do common do 12 a 14c per foot, 6 mos.

MOLASSES.—The operations since our last report have not been so extensive as noticed for several previous weeks;—prices however, have been fully sustained, and the stock of distilling is held by two persons, and consists of about 1000 bds. These sales are 500 bds Matanzas and 240 do ordinary Trinidad 244 a 24c—300 do good do 25 a 26c per bushel. No change exists in retailing qualities, and stock reduced.

NAVAL STORES.—The transactions have not been extensive, owing to limited supplies of all descriptions. Tar at \$2.25, and Pitch \$1.62 & 1.75—Rosin not in much demand, and prices without change. Turpentine, none in market out of the hands of the distillers, and supplies would meet a ready sale on arrival. Saps Spirits 32 a 55c to the trade, on 6 mos.

Varnish is in moderate demand at quotations. An increased demand has been experienced for prime northern, and sales of several parcels have been made at 44c per bushel.

OILS.—But little doing except to supply the usual demand for the trade—Winter Sperm at \$1 pr gal—Olive 1.05—and Southern Linseed \$1 pr gal—the supplies of foreign in first hands are very limited.

PLASTER PARIS.—Sale 2 a 300 tons at reported prices. Principal packers, and by some higher prices than we quote are required—the sales consist of Mess. 92 a \$10, and No 1, 200 a 14c per lb—Sales last 9 a 9c pr lb—and moderate sales 100 at 12c per lb.

RICE.—There has been a fair demand both for exportation and home consumption—and sales consist of 3 a 400 casks at \$1.50 pr lb, on 4 and 6 mos cr.

Ship Florian, Thompson, Savannah; brig Galen, Brown, Neutras.

PHILADELPHIA Dec 15—arr ship Rob Morris, Singer, Mar-sells 21st Inst, Ivica 21st Oct; sch Baltimore, Wade, East-port.

Cleared brigs Mary, Garwood, Rio Janeiro; Cumberland, Brooks, St. Thomas.

BALTIMORE Dec 12—arr brig Cecilia, Boston. Cleared brig Bourne, Africa.

RICHMOND, D.C. 11—sailed schs Rambler, Sears, Sand which; Isabella, Pepper, Boston.

12th—sailed brig Virginia, Horton, New Orleans.

ALEXANDRIA Dec 12—arr brig Metamora, Hallett, Barbadoes.

CHARLESTON Dec 5—a ship Rachel, Owens, Liverpool; bark Lydia's Picket, Boston 14; ship Corinth, Owen, Path; brig Arkansas, Providence.

Cid ships Sutton, New York; James Place, Mobile; bark Chief, Eldridge, Boston.

SAVANNAH Dec 4—cleared sch Edward Franklin, Blan-kinship, W. Indies.

PENSACOLA, Nov 29—arr sch Splendid, Robinson, War-ren, Me.

MOBILE Nov 30—arr ship Sarah & Arcelia, Bennett, Bris-tol, RI; bark Cavalier, Fogg, Havana.

Cleared bark Warren, Sutherland, Cadiz.

Dec 1—arr ships Thanes, John Jay, and Tuskegia, New York; Sarah, Parked, Savannah.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.

The last sailing coppered brig PANDORA, J. B. Jones, master, is loading at India wharf, and will sail This Day. For freight or passage apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk street.

d17

FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.

The superior new copper fastened brig HARRIET, J. L. Hooper, master, will sail on Saturday next—for freight or passage, apply to S' R. ALLEN, 110 Milk street.

iswp d16

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The new and superior ship KONOHASSET, Peter Pratt, master, will have all possible despatch—for freight, which will be taken on reasonable terms, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to JAMES AN-DREWS & SON, No 8 Central wharf.

istc-d12

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

A fast sailing coppered brig is now loading and will take freight or passengers on reasonable terms, Apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, 8 Central wharf.

d16

FOR APALACHICOLA.

A fast sailing brig will have despatch—for freight or passage, apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, 8 Central wharf.

n12

FOR BELFAST—with DESPATCH.

The regular packet schr MECHANIC, J. Clark, master, will sail as above—for freight or passage, ap-plied to S. E. BENSON, No 42 Commercial street, or to the master on board, at the Eastern Packet Pier.

n20

FOR MOBILE.

THE fine new brig HEBER, Cauchouy, master, is loading and will sail as above. For freight or pas-sage, apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, 8 Central wharf.

d17

VESSEL WANTED.

—A VESSEL of about 700 barrels burthen is wanted to proceed to a Southern port for return cargo, by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf, iswtr d17

FOR SALE—FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The ship HULL, Robert Knox, Jr., master, 235 tons, built of pasture oak by day works, copper fastened, salted on the stocks and coppered; is in perfect order, and in every respect a first rate vessel; carries 4300 bbls or 500 tons payable. For terms apply to JOHN BINNEY, 4 Commercial wharf.

d17

BURNS AND SCALDS.

A POSITIVE CURE.

ANTI-PHLOGISTIC PASTE, for Burns and Scalds, Erysipelas and Phlegmonous Inflammation, St Anthony's Fire, Erythema, Shingles, Stings and bites of Insects, Infamed Blisters, Vegetable Poisons, Chapped Hands, &c.—Fever Sores, (Necrosis) Biles, Infamed Breasts, Whitlow, Abscesses, Carbuncles, Gangrene, &c.; Sore Legs, Ulcers, of every description, Schirrous Tumors and Glands, Bruises and Sprains—Fractures, Contusions and Lacerated Wounds—every grade of Gunshot Wounds. It is said to give immediate relief, and to draw out the suppuration, and can hardly conceive of a fracture or wound so bad as to cause death. If the paste be timely and properly applied. All inflammations of a specific character, as Scrofulous Tumors, Glands, Ulcers, and Abscesses—White Swellings, and Infamed Joints, from any cause.

Serulious Hunors, and every other species of Eruptions, as Green, Herpes, Scalded Head, Ringworm, Pimpled Face and Blotches. It is a specific for the Piles, giving immediate relief. Local Syphilitic Inflammation it is sure to remove, and prevent suppuration in the worst cases.

In addition to the paste there Pastes but one action, which is the removal of heat, pain, swelling, and more or less fever—when this is done, nature soon finishes the cure, or the diseased parts become well simultaneously. It needs no certificates—use it, and you will know more of it than can be told you.

Sold wholesale and retail by TROT & CO, 123 State street, Boston.

Also, by B. F. Brown, Salem, Mass.—J. A. Wadsworth, Providence, R. I.—John M. Wheeler, Dover, N. H.—A. T. Hall, Dover, N. H.—Asa Foster, Weston, Vt. and S. Hubbard, Lowell, Mass.

d17

NOTICE—SNOW AND ICE.

CITY MARSHAL'S OFFICE, December 15, 1834.

THE following extract of an Ordinance, now in force, relative to Snow and Ice, is published for the information of all householders, owners and occupants of estates bordering on public streets.

BENJ. POLLARD, Marshal.

"The tenant, occupant, and in case there shall be no tenant, the owner of any building or lot of land bordering on any street, lane, court, or public place within the city, (excepting those parts of the city, where there is any footway or sidewalk, shall, after the ceasing to fall of snow, on the day of the day within six hours, and if in the night time, before two o'clock in the afternoon succeeding, cause the same to be removed therefrom; and in default thereof shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one dollar, and not more than four dollars, for each and every day that the same shall afterwards remain on such footway or sidewalks."

d17

PROSPECTUS OF THE HORTICULTURAL REGISTER AND GARDENER'S MAGAZINE, to be conducted by J. MORSE, LONDON, aided by several scientific and practical Horticulturists and Contributors.

It will be conducted after the manner of the British Horticultural Register, and of London's Magazine. The department of Horticulture, embracing more particularly that of Fruits, will be aided by a gentleman of eminent knowledge and correctness as to their nomenclature—and that of Vegetable Gardening will be conducted by the Editor. That of Horticulture by a professional Florist.

Orders are out for all important Foreign Periodicals, and from these will be made selections of all new and important articles, with descriptions of new Fruits and Flowers, which may be brought into notice.

The work will be published monthly, on fine paper, octavo size—each volume, for subscribers, with a colored cover, and afforded at the low price of two dollars per annum sufficient encouragement be given, the work, after the first volume, will be increased, and expensive drawings introduced.

Subscription papers will be found at the New England Farmer's Office, at the bookstores of Russell, Odiorne & Co, and Hilliard, Gray & Co, and at the counting room of the Transcript, No 4 Exchange st.

d17

GEORGE BARRETT, New England Farmer Office, Boston.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

S.—A. & W. G. PIERCE have on hand a splendid assortment of Parisian Fancy Porcelain Articles, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents—such as Cologne Bottles, Ink Stands, Card Cases, Paper Stands, Jewel Stands, Vases, Card Boxes, Toy Tea Sets, and a variety of cheap German Glass Toys.

Also—Rich Porcelain Clocks, Vases, Circular Supper Sets with Trays, Tete-a-Tete Sets very elegant, Dinner, Tea, Coffee and Toilet Sets.

Also—splendid sets RICH CUT GLASS, and many other rich articles—all of which may be examined by calling at the Stone Store, 37 Washington, corner of Essex st.

d17

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that my wife, Hannah Wear, has left me her bed hoisted against my will—this is to caution all people from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debts contracted by her after this date.

JOHN WEAR.

Boston, Dec. 15, 1834.

[31st-d17]

TO—A house in Church street containing 4 rooms rent \$125.

Part of a house on Sea street, rent \$105.

Part of a house on Blackstone street, rent \$100.

Also a house in Mechanic place—apply to U. J. CLARK, No 4 Brattle square.

d17

FOUND, on Saturday evening, in Mercantile street, a blue Camlet Wrapper—the owner may have the same by proving property and applying to HARRIS & HOW, at the head of Lewis' wharf, or at Z. BASSETT'S, near the same place.

3t

MRS MOUNTFORT informs the public that she still continues to manufacture Salve for Scalds and Burns. Also, Eye Water, formerly made by Prudy Hancock, No 320 Commercial, formerly Ann street, nearly opposite the Constitution wharf.

d17

WANTED—A young man in a private family—a Bar-keeper in a hotel.

A young man in W. I. goods store—apply to J. A. SILLO-WAY, Exchange st.

d17

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

RECTIFIED FOR THE BOSTON MORNING POST, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, DEC. 16, 1834.

ASHES, per 2240 lbs, Post, \$28.00 a 90.00
110.00 a 122.00

BEANS, per bushel, white, 1.37 a 1.75

BEET RILLA, per 2240 lbs, 30.00 a 65.00

Teneatice, 50.00 a 55.00

American ground, 45.00 a 60.00

BEESWAX, per lb, Yellow, .18 a .23

White, .29 a .30

CANDLES, per lb, Boston mould, .10 a .12

Dipped, .8 a .9

Spem, .29 a .30

CLOVER SEED, per lb, .05 a .09

Southern none, .10 a .11

COAL, Cargo prices sales

Anthracite, 7.50 a 8.00

N. Castle, 9.25 a 9.50

Sidney, 7.00 a 8.00

Oreel, .8 a 9.00

Retailing prices according to quality,

Anthracite, per 2000 lbs, 0.00 a 9.00

Newcastle per chaldron, .00 a 9.00

Herds Grass Seed, per bushel, 1.75 a 2.25

HOPS, per lb, new, 1st sort, .12 a .12

2nd " .10 a .10

IRON, per 2240 lbs, 10.00 a .10

Russia, s. p. s. 10.00 a .00

Swedes, com, assorted .00 a .00

COFFEE, per lb, Java, .11 a .12

Porto Rico, .12 a .13

St Domingo, .09 a .10

Brazil, .11 a .11

CORDAGE, per lb, Am. com, .09 a .09

Patent, .09 a .09

Russia, short price, .04 a .06

CORKS, per gross, Prime, .45 a .50

Common, .18 a .20

CORN MEAL, per bbl, 3.75 a .—

COTTON, per lb, Geap, Up'd, .18 a .19

St Domingo, .10 a .11

Albama, .10 a .11

Alabama, .10 a .11

Mississippi, none, .— a .—

S. Island, none, .— a .—

Manilla, .11 a .12

Surinam, .11 a .12

COPPER, per lb, Sheet, .23 a .23

Sheet, .23 a .23

Boats, Am, .24 a .00

Old, .15 a .00

DUCK, per bolt, 16.00 a 16.25

Zotof, 17.25 a 17.50

Zotoff, 15.00 a 16.00

Bullions, 15.00 a 15.50

Half duck, 13.25 a 14.00

American, 8.00 a 14.00

DIAPERS, per piece, Russia, b'd, 1.75 a 1.85

DYE STUFFS, per lb, Alum, .063 a .04

Cochineal, 1.62 a 1.75

